

FOR MYSORE STATE

E.P.H. (195⁶₄₉) Department

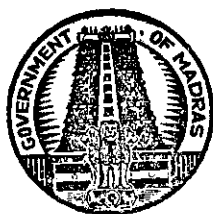
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[Despatch Abstract.]

*Report - Chemical Examiners' Department
Administration Report - 1948 - Renewed*



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR
1948

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From-

DR. P. VENKAT RAO, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.SC., A.R.I.C.,
Chemical Examiner to Government, Madras.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

(Through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras).

SIR,

[Subject.—Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's department for the year
 1948—Submitted.]

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's department for the year 1948.

I was in charge of the Department throughout the year. Dr. Ninan Verghese, B.SC., M.B.B.S., Senior Assistant to the Chemical Examiner who was on leave for study purposes for 16 months, rejoined duty on the 20th December. Capt. A. T. John, B.SC., M.B.B.S., was the Senior Assistant to the Chemical Examiner from the beginning of the year to the 4th March on which date he resigned and left my department. Capt. K. Dattatreya, M.B.B.S., was the Senior Assistant to the Chemical Examiner throughout the year. Sri S. Natarajan, B.SC., was the Junior Assistant to the Chemical Examiner with the exception of a period of leave from the 11th May to the 23rd June. Sri N. Pitchandi, M.SC., A.I.I.S.C., was the Assistant to the Chemical Examiner for Police Research throughout the year. He also held additional charge of the post of Senior Assistant to the Chemical Examiner in addition to his own duties from the 4th March to the 19th December. Sri R. Veeraraghavan, B.SC., Sub-Assistant to the Chemical Examiner acted as Junior Assistant to the Chemical Examiner from the 11th May to the 23rd June and was on leave from the 5th to the 17th July. Sri R. Saranga-Rajan, B.SC., acted as the Sub-Assistant to the Chemical Examiner from the 11th May to the 23rd June and from the 5th to the 17th July.

The total number of cases examined during the year was 2,054 with 9,986 articles as compared with 1,831 cases with 9,307 articles in 1947.

HUMAN POISONING CASES.

The total number of human poisoning cases examined during the year was 695 cases with 3,255 articles as compared with 558 cases with 2,824 articles in 1947. Poison was detected in 330 cases or 47.5 per cent. The nature of poisons detected is shown in the following table:—

Inorganic—	Cases.	Organic—	Cases.
Arsenic	9	Aconite	3
Arsenic and mercury:	1	Aconite and copper	1
Arsenic, copper and mercury	1	Alcohol	25
Copper	17	Alcohol and opium	3
Cyanide	14	Camphor	2
Cyanide, mercury and potassium permanganate	1	Chloroform	1
Glass pieces	3	Croton seed	1
Hydrochloric acid	1	Datura	33
Iodine	1	Datura and ganja	1
Manganese	1	Datura and mercury	1
Mercury	16	Datura and opium	1
		Ganja	1

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<i>Inorganic</i> —cont.	Cases.	<i>Organic</i> —cont.	Cases.
Mercury and cinnabar	1	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	1
Mercury and <i>cocculus indicus</i>	1	Kerosene oil	18
Mercury and opium	1	Madar juice	5
Nitric acid	9	Nux-vomica	5
Nitrite	21	Oduvan	9
Nitrite and aconite	1	Opium	56
Nitrite and alcohol	1	Opium and Madar juice	2
Nitrite, alcohol and datura	1	Opium and Oleander	4
Sulphuric acid	9	Opium and sulphuric acid	1
Sulphuric acid and alcohol	2	Oleander	35
Sulphuric acid and washing soda	1	Phenobarbitonum	2
Sulphur	1	Salicylic acid	2
Sulphur and nitrite	2	Unidentified poison, etc	1
Total ..	116	Total ..	214

It is seen that the vast majority of the poisons were organic poisons. The commonest poisons detected were opium in 68 cases, oleander in 39 cases and datura in 37 cases.

A few cases are selected as of interest.

Arsenic.—(1) A man took some illicitly distilled arrack, immediately complained of burning sensation all over the body and vomited and purged several times. He became unconscious and died five hours later. We detected in the stomach and contents of the deceased arsenic equivalent to about one-fifth of a grain of white arsenic and in the liver arsenic equivalent to about half a grain of white arsenic.

(2) A man was living with his cousin with the hope of getting his property as the cousin did not have any children. After two years the cousin drove the man out of the house suspecting the man of criminal intimacy with his wife and asked him to find employment elsewhere. One day the cousin met the man and took two drams of liquor each. He later ate some plantains purchased by the man. When the cousin reached home he could not eat anything. He had vomiting and purging throughout the night and died the next afternoon. Before death the deceased stated that he felt a slight bitter taste when he took the plantain given by the man and never felt well after that. We detected in the stomach and contents of the deceased arsenic equivalent to about half a grain of white arsenic.

(3) After one year of married life, a wife wanted to visit her mother who was reported sick and so the husband sent her with his brother. Later on the wife refused to return to her husband from her mother's place. The husband and his mother went to the house of the girl's mother and requested her to send her daughter but the girl refused to go. There was a panchayat and the mother agreed to send her daughter the next day but during the night the girl and her mother ran away to some other place. Both the parties then appeared before a Sub-Inspector of Police who advised the girl to go with her husband. The girl agreed to this. The next day the girl cooked the midday meals and served her husband food. A few minutes after eating, the husband vomited. He was treated by an Ayurvedic physician. The next morning the husband wanted some coffee to drink and the girl prepared coffee and gave it. Immediately after he drank the coffee he again began to vomit and died in the afternoon. During the investigation the wife admitted to having administered some poison from a bottle to the deceased. We detected arsenic in the viscera of the deceased. In the suspected liquids sent we detected arsenic equivalent to about 26 grains of white arsenic.

Mercury.—(1) Five months after her marriage, a young woman gave birth to a male child. This provoked rumours in the village. Five days after birth the baby suddenly fell ill. The baby was then administered "Ragakarpuram" with castor oil. The baby died a few hours later. We detected in the viscera of the child mercury in traces. In a vessel sent to us with oily incrustations on it we detected calomel weighing about sixty-five and a half grains.

(2) A man visited a prostitute who gave him milk in a tumbler. After he drank it he vomited and was taken to a hospital where he died the next day. We detected

in the vomit of the deceased mercury equivalent to about four grains of corrosive sublimate and in the stomach and contents of the deceased mercury equivalent to about nine grains of corrosive sublimate.

(3) A man drank one dram of I.D. attack which was passed on to him by a person who has been his enemy for the past ten years. After drinking he began to purge and vomit. He was removed to the hospital where he died some days later. We detected in the suspected I.D. attack measuring about an ounce, corrosive sublimate weighing about fifty-two grains and in the viscera of the deceased traces of mercury.

Nitrite.—A man drove his wife out of his house since he detected her illicit intimacy with another man. The wife went and stayed with another woman. One day the husband saw his wife talking clandestinely with her paramour at a temple and beat them both. After that the paramour and another woman made the wife believe that if a certain medicine was administered to the husband and his mother they would change and cease to ill-treat her. Some white powder was obtained and given to the wife who administered it to her husband and his mother with food. Both the persons vomited, purged and died. We detected nitrite in the viscera of the deceased.

Cyanide.—A man, who was a painter by profession, had been living with his concubine for the past 13 years. He was a drunkard and the woman had loose morals. He was ill-treating her suspecting her fidelity. One night after a heavy drink the man beat her and broke the mud pots. Then he went to his shop close by and slept. On the following morning he was found dead. We detected in the stomach and contents of the deceased cyanide equivalent to about three grains of potassium cyanide.

Opium.—A boy aged 18 died "due to poverty and malnutrition". Unable to bear this calamity a mother and daughter, the relatives of the boy, committed suicide by taking poison. We detected opium in the stomach and contents of each of the deceased.

Datura.—(1) A man and his brother went one evening with two strangers to a temple near their village to excavate a treasure said to have been buried in the temple. The strangers gave each of the brothers a cup of 'Panakam' (water sweetened with jaggery) and arrack and then began chanting 'mantram'. Both the brothers became unconscious. The strangers then left the temple with a gold ring and hundred rupees belonging to the deceased on the pretext of immersing the deity in a neighbouring rivulet. One of the brothers was then seen by passers by going about naked. The other brother vomited and reached home next morning but never informed the others about the incident. His brother was found dead that evening. We detected a mydriatic alkaloid in the stomach and contents of the deceased and on microscopic examination we detected particles of *datura* seed in them.

(2) One night two strangers visited a house stating that they came to purchase some bulls. They dined in that house and then gave the host a plantain and some 'bundi' saying they were "swami prasadam". The host, his wife, his daughter and another guest ate the 'prasadam' and fell unconscious. The strangers were not seen later. We detected a mydriatic alkaloid and particles of *datura* seed in the plantain and 'bundi' sent by the Police.

(3) After attending a festival, a man, his wife and niece, who lived by going from place to place equipped with a 'kavadi' and a gong, arrived at a village. There they met two mendicants. One of them offered the man some 'payasam' which he drank. After that he began raving and running about like a mad man. The two beggars began laughing at him. The next day also the symptoms did not abate and one of the villagers gave a lime fruit for rubbing on the head of the person "thinking that it would cure the symptoms of lunacy if they were due to bile". Then dried ginger, pepper and curd were also given. All these treatments had no effect. The beggar who gave the payasam, gave some rice to the two women companions of the man and they lost consciousness. They then stripped themselves naked and behaved like mad people. The man who had first taken the payasam ran away and his dead body was seen two days later. We detected

We received during the year 25 cases of animal poisoning with 94 articles as compared with 28 cases with 113 articles in 1947.

Cases.

STAIN CASES.

In 918 cases examined for blood, blood was detected in 848 cases or 92.4 per

cent.

In 93 cases examined for semen with or without blood the detections were as follows :—

	Semen alone	Blood alone	Se-men and blood	Total
Cases	25	7	15	47
Detections	20	6	14	40
Percentage	80 per cent.	85·7 per cent.	93·3 per cent.	

Four thousand three hundred and thirty-five specimens in all, of stains in which blood was detected in this laboratory were sent to the Serologist, Government of India, Calcutta, but the results from him were received only for four thousand two hundred and seventy-nine specimens and his results on fifty-six specimens have yet to be received. The results of his examination are given below :—

Total .. 4,279

In addition to the above, a piece of bone was sent to the Serologist, Government of India, Calcutta, for the determination of its origin and it was reported by him to be of human origin.

In a case of murder of a woman we detected blood on the knife alleged to have been used for the crime, on the shirt, on the cloth and on the earth from the scene of occurrence. Though the specimens were sent to the Serologist on the 18th November, the report was not received till 8th January next when the Sessions trial began. The case went on, however, without the report of the Serologist. Sixteen pieces of hair found sticking to weapons in blood stain cases were studied. Fifteen were found to be human hair and one to be goat's wool.

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The nature of articles examined is given below :—

	Cases.		Cases.
Fire arms, bullets, etc., in shooting-cases.	45	Tissues, bones and hair for identification	
Bones and tissues, etc., for powder and lead		of origin	13
in shooting cases	17	Acids and other corrosives	8
Bombs, etc.	16	Articles for filed off numbers (stolen	
Miscellaneous articles concerned in		bicycles, etc.)	5
cases of explosion	32	Explosives	9
Fireworks and other explosives	19	Cases of theft	4
Incendiaries	2	Counterfeiting of coins	5
Cases of cheating	2	Other cases	13
Cases under Poisons Act	1		
Theft of wires	8		
Documents	5		
		Total ..	204

A few cases are selected as of interest.—

(1) A cheque was issued for a sum of Rs. 21. The original entries were chemically erased and the cheque was re-written for Rs. 25,055. An ultraviolet photograph taken of this cheque revealed the date, the payee's name, the amount in figures written over some other previous entries which had been erased. The words "Twenty-one only" were clearly made out under the re-written words.

(2) A bonus application with an alleged insertion made some time after the application was written, was sent to us for examination. By taking enlarged photographs of the writings on the folds of the document we were able to state that the main writing on the document 'preceded' the folding whereas the insertion 'followed' the folding of the paper. The ink used for the insertion was also different from that used for the main writing.

(3) In a case of house-breaking a crowbar which was suspected to have been used in breaking open a brass lock was sent for examination together with the lock. We examined the articles and found the colour of the particles adhering to the crowbar to be yellow similar to the colour of the yellow metal part of the lock. The yellow metal part of the lock was examined and copper and zinc (the components of brass) were detected in it. Traces of copper but not zinc were detected on the yellow shining particles adhering to the crowbar. The non-detection of zinc in the yellow particles on the crowbar may be due to the low percentage of zinc in brass and also to the extremely small quantity of the yellow particles present on the crowbar. So the crowbar could have been used to break open the lock.

(4) One night some culprits were found committing theft of the gold gilded 'kalasam' of a temple tower by using a sand paper to remove the gold coating by rubbing against it. The sand paper was sent to us for examination by the police. Particles of gold were detected in the dirt adhering to the sand surface of the paper.

(5) A man was reported to have "spat kerosene oil" on the person of a woman and set fire to her saree. We detected kerosene oil on the saree sent to us for examination.

(6) Some fused electric bulbs filled with acids were thrown on a bus during a bus strike. The clothes of the persons on whom the acids fell and the broken glass pieces of the electric bulbs were sent to us. We detected nitric and sulphuric acids on the clothes.

GENERAL ANALYSES.

One hundred and nineteen articles were examined under this heading during the year under report as against 84 articles in 1947. These comprised 93 articles for Madras Government, 1 article for Government of India and 25 articles for private parties.

OFFICE AND STAFF.

The service books of the establishment are up to date and the inventory of the valuable stock has been kept and duly checked.

The members of the staff have all performed their duties satisfactorily during the year.

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Sri N. Pitchandi, M.Sc., A.I.I.S.O., Assistant to the Chemical Examiner for Police Research, was deputed for a week to the Police Training School, Vellore, to deliver a course of lectures to the Cadets on scientific aids to the detection of crime.

The work during the year has been heavier than ever. I have again to repeat what I wrote in my last year's report that the work of the laboratory has been steadily increasing year after year as shown below :—

Year.	Total number of cases.	Total number of articles examined.
1924	1,311	4,125
1938	1,785	8,913
1947	1,831	9,307
1948	2,054	9,986

This year there has been an unusual increase in poisoning cases. The number of cases examined during the year was 720 cases with 3,349 articles as compared with 586 cases with 2,937 articles in 1947. There has also been similar increase in the other sections.

Due to this increase of work each of my assistants has been forced to analyse more than double the number of articles they can reasonably be expected to do. Working under such pressure has resulted in deterioration of the health of my staff. Unless immediate relief is given in the form of sanction of extra staff asked for in my proposal (vide my letter No. 1231/47, dated 17th March 1947, addressed to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Madras, Surgeon-General's Ref. No. 20082-M-1, dated 8th April 1947 and G.O. No. 1795, P.H., dated 23rd May 1947), I am afraid there would be enormous delay and arrears of work.

The enormous delay on the part of the Serologist, in sending reports on the origin of blood in blood-stains cases still continues and as such Judicial decisions in some of the blood-stain cases had to be made without the report of the Serologist. The idea of starting the serological laboratory may therefore be given effect to as early as possible in order to save both time and money.

I have to tender my thanks to the Professors of Bacteriology and Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, Madras, the Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras, for assistance in certain special cases.

P. VENKAT RAO,
Chemical Examiner to Government.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—Summary of work done.

	1947.		1948.	
	Number of cases investigated.	Number of articles examined.	Number of cases investigated.	Number of articles examined.
Medico-legal investigations—				
Human poisoning cases—(a) In table II.	558	2,324	695	3,255
Animal poisoning cases—(b) In table II.	28	113	25	94
Stain cases—(c) In table II	991	5,293	1,011	5,318
Miscellaneous medico-legal cases—(d) In table II.	170	993	204	1,200
Total medico-legal cases	1,747	9,223	1,935	9,867
General analyses	84	84	119	119
Grand total	1,831	9,307	2,054	9,986

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TABLE II.—Showing the results of medico-legal analyses according to cases.

Nature of exhibits.	1947.			1948.		
	Total number of cases investigated.	Number of cases detected.	Total number of articles examined.	Total number of cases investigated.	Number of cases detected.	Total number of articles examined.
(a) HUMAN POISONING.						
<i>General.</i>						
1 Cases in which viscera and contents were tested for poison. The viscera of individuals—	357	153	1,410	447	222	1,727
Poison detected	225					
Poison not detected	229					
	<u>454</u>					
2 Cases in which tissues other than viscera were tested for poison.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Cases in which excreta, vomit, dejecta or stomach contents received without viscera were tested for poison.	161	64	241	195	85	293
4 Cases in which only miscellaneous articles were received.	36	18	144	51	23	143
5 Miscellaneous articles received with cases under entries Nos. 1, 2 and 3.	..	..	1,004	..	..	1,080
<i>Abortion.</i>						
6 Cases in which viscera or contents were examined. The viscera of individuals—	4	..	19	2	..	10
Poison detected Nil						
Poison not detected	2					
	<u>2</u>					
7 Cases in which only miscellaneous articles were received.	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Miscellaneous articles received with cases under entry No. 6.	..	..	6	..	..	2
Total (a) ..	<u>558</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>2,824</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>3,255</u>
(b) ANIMAL POISONING.						
9 Cases in which viscera and contents from horned cattle were tested for poison. The viscera of cattle—	13	4	41	16	8	46
Poison detected	12					
Poison not detected	6					
	<u>20</u>					
10 Cases in which viscera and contents from animals other than horned cattle were tested for poison. The viscera of cattle—	7	2	31	2	..	9
Poison detected Nil						
Poison not detected	3					
	<u>3</u>					
11 Cases in which tissues other than viscera were tested for poison.	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Cases in which animal excreta, dejecta or stomach contents forwarded without viscera were tested for poison.	1	1	2	..	..	..
13 Cases of animal poisoning in which only miscellaneous articles were received.	7	3	8	7	6	11
14 Miscellaneous articles received with cases under entries Nos. 9 to 12.	..	..	31	..	..	28
Total (b) ..	<u>28</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>94</u>

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TABLE II.—*Showing the results of medico-legal analyses according to cases—cont.*

Nature of exhibits.	1947.			1948.		
	Total number of cases investigated.	Number of cases detected.	Total number of articles examined.	Total number of cases investigated.	Number of cases detected.	Total number of articles examined.
(c) STAIN CASES.						
15 Blood-stain cases other than No. 16 ..	873	819	4,959	918	848	5,101
16 Blood-stain, rape and unnatural crime cases.	3	1	11	6	6	8
17 Seminal-stain cases	68	31	166	62	22	130
18 Mixed blood and seminal-stain cases.	47	41	157	25	20	76
19 Other stain cases	..	..	..	1	1	3
Total (c) ..	991	892	5,293	1,011	896	5,318
(d) MISCELLANEOUS.						
20 Cases in which human bones, hair, etc., were received.	170	..	993	204	..	1,200
Total (d) ..	170	..	993	204	..	1,200
Grand total ..	1,747	1,137	9,223	1,935	1,240	9,867

TABLE III.—*Statement of poisons detected in the articles received under heading Nos. 1 to 14 of Table II.*

Poisons.	Human poisoning.				Cattle poisoning.					
	General.				Abortion.		In viscera and contents.	In tissues other than viscera.	In excreta or stomach contents.	In miscellaneous articles.
	In viscera and contents.	In tissues other than viscera.	In excreta or stomach contents.	In miscellaneous articles.	In viscera and contents.	In miscellaneous articles.				
INORGANIC.										
Arsenic	26	..	5	26	..	..	17	..	..	17
Arsenic and mercury	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arsenic, copper and mercury.	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper	25	..	11	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyanide	45	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyanide, mercury and potassium permanganate.	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass pieces	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrochloric acid	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iodine	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manganese	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercury	40	..	8	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercury and cinnabar	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercury and cocculus indicus.	4	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercury and opium	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nitric acid	18	..	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nitrite	75	..	7	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nitrite and aconite	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nitrite and alcohol	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nitrite, alcohol and datura.	13	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sulphuric acid	29	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sulphuric acid and alcohol.	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sulphuric acid and washing soda.	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sulphur	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sulphur and nitrite	7	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..

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TABLE III.—Statement of poisons detected in the articles received under heading Nos. 1 to 14 of Table II—cont.

Poisons.	Human poisoning.						Cattle poisoning.			
	General.				Abortion.		In viscera and contents.	In tissues other than viscera.	In excreta or stomach contents.	In miscellaneous articles.
	In viscera and contents.	In tissues other than viscera.	In excreta or stomach contents.	In miscellaneous articles.	In viscera and contents.	In miscellaneous articles.				
ORGANIC.										
Aconite	9	..	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aconite and copper	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcohol	72	..	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcohol and opium	12	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphor	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chloroform	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croton seed	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Datura	37	..	52	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
Datura and ganja	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Datura and mercury	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Datura and opium	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganja	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jatropha curcas	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerosene oil	4	..	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madar juice	17	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nux-vomica	17	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oduvan	36	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium	202	..	6	89	..	..	2	..	..	1
Opium and Madar juice	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium and oleander	16	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium and sulphuric acid	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oleander	107	..	7	75	..	..	3	..	..	7
Phenobarbitonum	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salicylic acid	6	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unidentified poison, etc. .. .	5	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poison detected	892	..	134	697	..	..	22	..	..	25
Poison not detected.	835	..	159	526	10	2	33	..	..	14
Total	1,727	..	293	1,223	10	2	55	..	..	39

TABLE IV.—Showing the places from which cases, in which articles were tested for poison, have been received during the year 1948.

	Human.				Cattle.			
	In viscera.		Other articles.		In viscera.		Other articles.	
	Number of cases.	Number of detections.	Number of cases.	Number of detections.	Number of cases.	Number of detections.	Number of cases.	Number of detections.
1 Anantapur	13	6	1	..	2	..	1	..
2 Arcot, North	9	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
3 Arcot, South	44	23	21	8	2	2	2	2
4 Bellary	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 Chingleput	17	11	3	2	..	..	1	1
6 Chittoor	11	6	3	3	..	..	..	..
7 Coimbatore	26	9	9	3	1	..	..	..
8 Cuddapah	11	7	..	..	1	..	..	..
9 Godavari, East	25	18	3	1	..	..	..	..
10 Godavari, West	10	5	4	2	..	..	..	..
11 Guntur	23	11	8	5	4	1	..	..
12 Kanara, South	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.—*Showing the places from which cases, in which articles were tested for poison, have been received during the year 1948—cont.*

	Human.				Cattle.			
	In viscera.		Other articles.		In viscera.		Other articles.	
	Number of cases.	Number of detections.	Number of cases.	Number of detections.	Number of cases.	Number of detections.	Number of cases.	Number of detections.
13 Krishna	9	4	8	3	1	..	..	..
14 Kurnool	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	..
15 Madras	70	32	110	50	1	1	..	..
16 Mathurai	12	5	12	6	..	..	..	..
17 Malabar	8	3	2	1	1	..	..	..
18 Nellore	7	2	8	4	..	..	..	..
19 The Nilgiris ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
20 Ramnad	7	4	1	1	3	3	2	2
21 Salem	29	13	13	4	..	..	..	..
22 Tanjore	14	1	6	2	..	..	..	..
23 Tirunelveli ..	20	10	6	2	..	..	..	..
24 Tiruchirappalli	31	18	8	3	..	..	..	..
25 Visakhapatnam	29	18	6	4	..	..	1	1
26 Foreign	4	2	1	..	2	1	..	..
Total	449	222	246	108	18	8	7	6

TABLE V.—*General analyses for Government departments, etc.*

Received from	Nature of substance.			Number of exa- minations.	Total for the year.
<i>Madras Government departments.</i>					
Superintendent of Stationery, Madras ..	Inks	83	83		
Superintendent, Livestock Research station, Hosur.	Stomach, etc.	8	8		
District Health Officer, Vellore	Ragi	2	2		
	Total.	93	93		
<i>Departments of Government of India.</i>					
Chief Commercial Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras.	Goggles	1	1		
	Total.	1	1		
<i>Private parties.</i>					
	Inks	20	20		
	Turpentine	1	1		
	Oil	3	3		
	Sulphide	1	1		
	Total	25	25		
	Grand total	119	119		



EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Public Health)

G.O. No. 1855, 20th May 1949

Report—Chemical Examiner's Department—Administration Report—1948 —
Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Surgeon-General, dated 21st April 1949, Ref. No. 3317-1/MI.

Order—No. 1855, P.H., dated 20th May 1949.

Recorded.

2. The number of articles examined increased from 9,307 in the previous year to 9,986 in the year under review.

3. Cases of alleged human poisoning examined increased from 558 (in 1947) to 695 (in 1948). Poison was detected in 330 cases during the year under review.

4. The number of alleged animal poisoning cases examined decreased from 28 (in 1947) to 25 (in 1948). Poison was detected in 14 cases.

5. The number of stain cases examined increased from 991 (in 1947) to 1,011 (in 1948).

6. Miscellaneous medico-legal cases involving the examination of fire arms, bombs, explosives, bones and a variety of other articles increased from 170 (in 1947) to 204 (in 1948).

7. The report contains, as usual, much interesting matter.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

J. M. LOBO PRABHU,
Joint Secretary to Government.

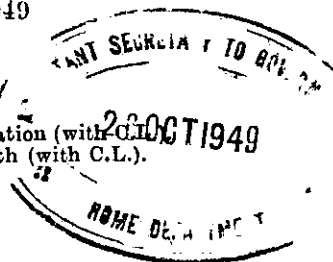
To the Surgeon-General.

- „ Director of Public Health.
- „ Chemical Examiner (through the Surgeon-General).
- „ Inspector-General of Police.
- „ Director, King Institute, Guindy.
- „ Library of the Madras Legislature.
- „ Secretariat Library.
- „ Officer-in-charge, Presidency Administration Report, Public Department.
- „ Secretary, Madras Medical Association.
- „ Registrar, University of Madras
- „ Registrar, Andhra University } with (C.L.).
- „ Registrar, Annamalai University }
- „ Librarian, Connemara Public Library.
- „ Board of Revenue (Excise Branch).

No 1855, P.H., 20th May 1949

To the Development, Home, Public and Legal Departments.

- „ the Secretary, Madras Chamber of Commerce.
- „ the Secretary, South Indian Chamber of Commerce.
- „ the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education (with C.L.).
- „ the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health (with C.L.).
- „ the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission.
- „ all District Magistrates.
- „ all Sessions Judges.
- „ the Crown Prosecutor.
- „ the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Madras (with C.L.).
- „ the Director, Cinchona Department, Ootacamund.
- „ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
- „ the Superintendent, Government Press (for distribution in accordance with G.O. No. 442, P.H., dated 29th January 1941, as subsequently amended).
- „ the Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Government of India, Madras.



Forwarded to the

Home Department

(By order)

C. P. Anyam chetty
Superintendent.

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